

CHINA



THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4266.

號三月三日七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877.

日九月正年五丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, George Street, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Lutgate Circus, E. C., BATES, Hinde & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAM & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUINSAY & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HENRY & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Manila, O. HINDE & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GAMA.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (On account of the concerned,) ON

MONDAY,

the 5th March, 1877, at Noon, At the Godowns of Messrs DAVID SASSOON, Sons & Co., 8 chests Malwa OPIUM.

E. S. S. "Kashgar."

(More or less damaged by sea water.) TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

H. N. MOODY,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 2, 1877. mcl5

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY,

the 5th March, 1877, at 3 o'clock p.m., at Brooke Cottage, the Residence of GEO. ABBS, Esq.—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising: Dining-room, Sitting-room, and Bed-room Furniture.

Catalogues of which will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, February 28, 1877. mcl5

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HORSES, PONIES & CARRIAGES, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the Fountain, opposite the CITY HALL, (granted by kind permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police), on

MONDAY,

the 5th March, 1877, at 4.30 p.m.—THE CELEBRATED RACER and Quiet Hack, the Brown Australian Gelding

"THE BABE."

The Australian Racer

"TARTAR."

The Well-known Racing Ponies "SANTA CLAUS," "FLEETWING," "TWINKLE," "DAYBREAK."

Also,

A pair of Dun Shanghai CARRIAGE PONIES, Well Matched, Good Trotters, and thoroughly broken to Harness.

A PONY and TRAP.

One 4-wheelled CARRIAGE, suitable for Two Ponies, with Summer and Winter Covers.

And any other Lots that may offer.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 2, 1877. mcl5

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAND AND PROPERTY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 10th March, 1877, at Noon, on the Premises (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale),—

A portion of that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 174, abutting on the North side thereof on a Close registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 170, and measuring thereon forty-five feet, on the South side on the remaining portion of Inland Lot No. 174 and measuring thereon forty-five feet on the East side thereof on Peal Street, and measuring thereon twenty-nine feet, and on the West side thereof on Stavely Street and measuring thereon twenty-nine feet; which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole 1817 square feet and is known as No. 8 Peal Street, together with the three-storyed TENEMENT or DWELLING HOUSE erected thereon.

Annual Crown Rent, \$15 55.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser.

The Property to be at Purchaser's risk to the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 27, 1877. mcl5

Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India.

The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENO'S

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap5]

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SIMCOE, Esq.
AD. ANDREW, Esq. A. MCIVOR, Esq.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK. ED. TOBIN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, ... THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Manager.

Shanghai, ... EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 18, 1877.

Intimations.

SPANISH CONSULATE.

ENDERS for the Construction of SEVEN BOATS for the Spanish Men-of-war will be RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE until Noon of the 4th day of March next.

Conditions, Plans, &c., are exposed at the same for the information of persons wishing to make proposals.

A. FARAUJO,
Comodoro para Spain.
Hongkong, February 22, 1877. mcl5

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL, ... \$1,000,000 STERLING.

RESERVE FUND, ... \$240,000.

1877.

WITH Reference to the foregoing Adver-

TISMENT THE MARINE INSUR-

ANCE CO. has This Day taken over the

Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL

STEAM TRANSIT CO., and has Appoint-

ed Mr. A. McIvor as its AGENT in Hong-

KONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT J. LODGE,

Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept

Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the

MARINE INSURANCE CO. by any First Class

Steamer.

A. MCIVOR,

Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of

London.

Hongkong, February 18, 1877. mcl5

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Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;
—
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS AND
CALCUTTA.

On THURSDAY, the 8th March, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. TIGRE, Commandant BRUNET, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPICE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Spices and Parcels until 2 p.m. on the 7th March, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUHEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 2, 1877.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancora, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;
Also, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship TRAFANCORE, Captain BARATTI, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 15th March, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. MOYER, Superintendent, Hongkong, March 2, 1877.

mcl8

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer ALASKA, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 16th March, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Shih Co. S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. 14th March. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 20, 1877.

mcl5

To Let.

To Let.

No. 8, PRINCE TERRACE, ELDON STREET, with Immediate Possession.

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

To Let.

To Let.

The House No. 7, Upper Mosque Terrace, at present in the occupation of A. B. JOHNSON, Esq., Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to

T. G. LINSTEAD.

Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

To Let.

To Let.

The Premises No. 39, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of the BANCO CONTRAST.

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, February 6, 1877.

To Let.

To Let.

Hotels No. 7, Caine Road, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.

House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

House No. 11, Seymour Terrace, at present occupied by Mr. N. J. EDGAR, furnished or unfurnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

To Let.

To Let.

The Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44 Queen's Road.

Apply to

Douglas Lafrair & Co.

Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1877.

LANCASTER INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLIONS POUNDS.

THE Under-signed are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein; on Coal, in Matsada; on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposed for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class lives up to £1000 per Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Agents: Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Under-signed, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,

Agents: Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1877.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Under-signed are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Under-signed, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Under-signed having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fires Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sum not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Under-signed Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, January 8, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Under-signed have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, February 14, 1877.

To Let.

To Let.

The Premises No. 39, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of the BANCO CONTRAST.

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, February 6, 1877.

To Let.

To Let.

The Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44 Queen's Road.

Apply to

Douglas Lafrair & Co.

Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

In Order to make Room for SPRING GOODS.

On and after MONDAY, February 5th, We shall offer the Remainder, of our WINTER STOCK at an immense reduction.

DRESS GOODS at 10 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 20 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 35 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 50 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 65 cents per yard.

FANCY SILKS! We offer about 5,000 yards at 35 cents per yard, (these are more or less soiled); original price \$1.00 and \$2.00 per yard.

JAPANESE SILKS! Reduced to 10 cents per yard.

WOOL SHAWLS, MANTLES and JACKETS, Marked very Cheap.

LADIES', BOYS' and GIRLS' FELT HATS at Half Price.

FANCY WOOL GOODS, at less than Half Price.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO HOSE, Greatly reduced.

100 dozen CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO SOCKS, all Sizes, at less than Half Price.

Several thousand Yards of REMANNTS. Comprising: FLANNELS, CALICOES, PRINTS, MUSLINS, SATEEN, GOODS and Other Useful GOODS are Marked at Prices, which must effect immediate Sale.

In order to prevent disappointment, We beg to inform Our Customers and the Public that this Extraordinary and Unprecedented Sale must close on February 28th.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'s
Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, June 12, 1876.

HONG-LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

Intimations.

HONGKONG.

Ohs. J. GAUPP & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
38, Queen's Road,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHRONOMETERS,
etc., &c., &c.,
Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately
rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at
reasonable rates and with despatch.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES
AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

AH YON,
SHIP'S COMPAJADORE AND
STEVEDORE,
No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH
PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S
STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice,
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION,
PENANG.

THIS Municipal Commissioners of Penang
are desirous of receiving DESIGNS
for a TOWN-HALL. This building is to
be erected on the ground on the east side
of the Esplanade situated between the latter
and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed
\$30,000.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of
\$400 for the best and most suitable Design
with Specifications; and competitors have
the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying
out the work.

The Design, accompanied with all docu-
ments, are to be sent to the Municipal Office
Penang on or before the 1st of March next.

For further information apply to the
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners
at Penang.

D. C. PRESGRAVE,
Municipal Secretary.

Penang,
Municipal Office,
The 21st September, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

RHOM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE-
WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscription,
which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now
assimilated to those of the China Mail.
The unusual success which has attended
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable
medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual
circulation of one thousand copies. It is
already the most influential native journal
published, and enjoys considerable prestige
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco
and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

Mr CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for
the AMERICAN SHIPMATEERS' ASSOCIA-
TION.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, February 2, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Authority given Mr ALFRED HEENE
to sign our Firm by Procuration has
been withdrawn.

CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

NOTICE.

Mrs. FERNAND Nissen has been com-
pelled to retire from our Firm in
consequence of failing health, and his in-
terest and responsibility ceased on the 31st
December last.

Mr. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEBEL has been
authorised to sign for us by Procuration.

We have this day reopened a branch of
our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877.

apd

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November,
1876, and until further notice, the
BUSINESS of the abovementioned DISPEN-
SARY will be carried on by the Under-
signed.

WILL ORICKSHAW,

Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing be-
tween the Undersigned under the
name of MESTERN & HULSE has this day
been dissolved by lapse of time, and the
signature of the Firm will henceforth be
used for the Liquidation only.

O. J. MESTERN,

W. HULSE.

Canton, December 8, 1876.

To-day's Advertisements.

ERNEST WASSELL & Co.,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as
PHOTOGRAPHER at the Corner of
Wyndham and Wellington Streets, at the
Building lately occupied by the HONGKONG
PHOTOGRAPHIC CO., under the above Style.

ERNEST WASSELL,
Hongkong, March 3, 1877.

apd

and servant, M. Ullmann, and Alexander
Center. For San Francisco, Dr. Geo.
Dods and wife and 2 children, Mr. S.
Shillaber and wife and servant, Mrs. Gray,
and 415 Chinese. For Liverpool, Colonel
J. Y. Moggridge, Esq.

Per Gungo, for Rangoon, 100 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Zamboanga, for Amoy, 1 European.

Per Batavia, for Swatow, &c., 100

Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The U. S. Flagship *Tennessee* reports:
First part of passage light N.W. winds and
fine weather, latterly fresh N.E. winds.

The British steamer *Yesso* reports: Foo-
tan to Swatow fine weather with light
variable winds. Swatow to Hongkong
cloudy weather with moderate monsoon.

Tide Amoy—Strs. Yangtze and Chinkiang.

In Swatow—Strs. Ningpo and Norna. On

the 1st March, S. S. *Lector* left Amoy for
Tamshui; on the 21st, S. S. *Douglas* left

Amoy for Foo-tan; and on the 8th passed

S. S. *Fugue* on Breaker Point, bound

North.

CARGO.

Per Zambesi, sailed 1st March, 1877—

For London: from Canton, 12 cases silk

Picce Goods; from Hongkong, 800 bags

Sugar; from Amoy, 116 boxes Tea; from

Shanghai, 83 pcks. Tea, 35 bales Raw Silk,

30 bales Silk Picce Goods; 26 bales Waste

Silk, and 2 bales Refuse Silk; from Japan,

132 bales Raw Silk. For Continent: from

Canton, 11 bales Raw Silk; from Japan, 8

bales Raw Silk. For America: from Shang-

hai, 12 bales Raw Silk. For Boston: from

Shanghai, 433 half-chests Tea.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:

For TOURON.

For Barque *ROSA BOTTLACHER*, at

8.30 a.m., on Monday, the 6th inst.

For MANILA.

Per *BUTUAN*, at 11.30 a.m., on Mon-

day, the 6th inst., instead of as pre-

viously notified.

For BANGKOK.

Per *RAJAN-TTANUHAR*, at 5 p.m.,

on Tuesday, the 6th March.

MAILS BY THE FRANC. PACKER.

The French Contract Packet *TIGRE*,

will be despatched on THURSDAY,

the 8th March, with

Mails to and through the United

Kingdom and Europe, via Manila;

to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle,

Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta,

Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexan-

dria.

The following will be the hours of closing

the Mails, &c.,

Wednesday, 7th March—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post

Office closes except the Night Box,

which remains open all night.

Thursday, 8th March—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of

Stamps, Registry of Letters, and

Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late

Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)

addressed to the United Kingdom,

to Saigon, or Singapore may be posted

on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents

extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes

entirely.

Hongkong, February 24, 1877.

apd

Not Responsible for Debts

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay

in Hongkong Harbour:

STAR OF CHINA, British ship, Captain E.

B. Blaker.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

NEHRAMAN GIBSON, American barque,
Captain D. Bradford.—Arnhold, Karberg
& Co.

BONITO, German barque, Captain J. P.

Wesenberg.—Siemens & Co.

ALDEN BEES, American barque, Captain S.

Noyes.—Rosario & Co.

TYRWHIN, British ship, Captain Robt.

Goldie.—Mayer & Co.

FORMOSA, German 3-m. schooner, Capt.

G. Schweer.—Malchais & Co.

WANDERING MINSTREL, British barque,
Captain Wm. Stevewright.—Siemens & Co.

MYSTIC BELLE, American ship, Captain David Plumer.—Siemens & Co.

ORANGE GROVE, British barque, Captain A. Longmuir.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

ROSINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt.

C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

TITICOCHEONUM, British schooner, Capt.

S. Masson.—Chinese.

apd

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 2, *Tsing Tsin*, Chinese 2. C.,
from a cruise.

March 3, *Empress*, U.S. Flag-ship, 2500

gns., 1800 h.p., J. Young, Singapore

Feb. 14, Lahsun 23, and Manila 23.

March 5, *Yew*, British steamer, 550

J. E. Pritchard, Foochow Feb. 28, Amoy

Mar. 1, and Swatow 2, General.—DOUGLAS

Lapraik & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 8, *Salvadora*, for Amoy.

3. *Abelast*, for Whampoa.

8, H.M.S. *Himalaya</*

The following is a list of the naval and military officers and troops who departed in the *Himalaya* this morning.—Royal Navy: Commander W. Stewart; Lieutenants J. Phillips, H. B. Webb, W. T. Clarke, J. Philips, H. B. Anson, E. A. Bolitho, and G. E. Harrison; Sub-Lieutenants—James G. Towling and Charles E. Baxter; Surgeons—A. C. Qualey, James Simons, R. A. Breerton, and W. C. Sandy; Assistant Pharmacists—C. Jeffreys, Thomas Guard, and W. A. Harvey; Engineers—B. Kelly, G. E. Bascombe, Stephen Sheldon, O. Tollemache, and E. J. Hayman; Assistant Engineers—Richard J. Hamm, and H. T. Walton; Midshipmen—Chas S. Smith; Gunner—Philip Cox; Boatswains—William Cousins, B. Crother, and J. A. Mahoney; Carpenter—Henry Dye; and 172 seafarers and seamen and 40 marines. Military: Sub-Lieutenant Clark (to join his regiment in Ceylon); Surgeon-Major Wilson; Royal Artillery—Sergeant-Belts and two children, one gunner and six children. H. M. 25th Regiment—Sergents T. Stait and Coniston, 8 men, and 3 women. Army Hospital Corps—Colour-Sergeant Fone, wife and children; Colour-Sergeant-Walton, wife and children.

Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)

March 3, 1877.

ASSAULT.

James Riddings, chief officer of the British ship *Tyburnia*, was summoned by Yew Afong, a tailor, for an assault, by pushing him into the harbour, thereby endangering his life. The complainant stated that on the 1st instant, he went on board to collect debts. The 3rd mate owed him \$50 for a white jacket which he had ordered last February. The complainant took the jacket on board, but the 3rd mate demanded a cumshaw of another jacket before he would pay the \$50. The jacket produced was intended as a cumshaw, and he went with it on board but the man said he had no money and the complainant would not give up the cumshaw jacket. The defendant was standing near and said "cumshaw that jacket, you have made a good business here." The complainant said he had made little money, and that he had lost by some of the clothes sold. The defendant then wanted to take the jacket from him, but he refused. The defendant then gave him a push and he fell overboard. He was picked up by a boatwoman when he was nearly insensible. He could not swim. When he was rescued, somebody on board gave him some brandy and he began to vomit a quantity of water. Leung Anui, the boatwoman, deposed that she took the complainant on board and saw him fall into the water, and she picked him up. There was an open place to discharge cargo, but witness could not see how he fell, nor did she see what occurred. The defendant stated that he was not present when the man fell into the water. He was in the saloon at the time, and could not possibly see the complainant. He asked him to give him the jacket, but did not directly or indirectly push him in any way, nor did he touch the jacket at all. Frederick Hughes, the steward of the ship, proved that the only persons who were near the complainant at the time he was at the gangway were himself and the cook, and he swore that neither he nor the cook touched him. To the best of his belief, the complainant slipped and fell overboard. The defendant was not near them at all, and could not have pushed the complainant overboard. Witness did not see the defendant until the Chinaman had fallen overboard, and he then came to enquire how he fell overboard. There was a piece of copper-plate on one side of the gangway, and a ladder was hanging close by. The complainant had to step a little to the side to get on the ladder. Henry Courtney, a cook on board the *Tyburnia*, stated that he saw the Chinaman go round the gangway to get the ladder. He slipped and witness threw up his arms round him. He would have taken witness with him if the latter had not let him go. The defendant was not near till the man was in the water. The defendant was discharged.

A STRAGGLER.

Levy Thompson, seaman, *Bells of Oregon*, was charged with having broken his leave. Ordered to be taken on board his ship.

FEROIOUS DOG.

Mr Framjee Hormejee, a merchant, was summoned by Mr Thos. Lee Bowler, with keeping an unnnatural ferocious dog which was in the habit of attacking and worrying other dogs. When the case was called on, the defendant begged to withdraw the charge, though he had taken a great deal of trouble to get out a summons yesterday, having had to lay an information.

HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDINGS.

Wat Ping and Chan Ahang, watchmen in the employ of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., were summoned by Cheung Chui Ting, keeper of the Chiu Wo chandler's shop at Tung Lung Chan, for an assault. The complainant stated that he was stevedore to Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., and had been reading at East Point for the whole of his life. He knew the 1st defendant as a watchman to Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. for several years. On the 21st February last, the complainant went to the Tung Ling Theatre. The two defendants came there afterwards and looked about. The 1st defendant came up to him presently, and asked him if he had seen a man named 'A'in, and he replied that he had just seen him but did not know where he had gone. Shortly afterwards the complainant saw that the 1st defendant had hold of a man who had a long coat on, who that man was complainant could not tell, nor did he know what had become of him. The 1st defendant then came up to the complainant and took hold of him by the queue. He asked him what he did that for, and whether he had a warrant. The 2nd defendant was there also and they gave him no reason, but told him to go with them. They afterwards told him that he was suspected of stealing a box which was afterwards found in Atina's house. The complainant then said "you know me very well. I am a business man, and not a thief." The 1st defendant then pulled him hard by the queue and slapped him on the face. A friend of his interfered, but the 1st defendant said it was none of his business. Neither of the defendants was in uniform. The defendants then took him by the queue from the theatre to the station of Jardine's watchmen at East Point. When at the Club, the complainant asked him to let go his queue, but the 1st defendant replied "you are too stout, we will make you ashamed." So he continued to lead him along the street by the queue until they reached East Point, when the 1st defendant passed him in the room under his watch-

the 2nd defendant. A three-striped watchman then came and said he was not the man wanted and that he might go away. The head European watchman then came and said the same to him. On the way to East Point, the complainant met a Sikh policeman and complained to him, but he did not understand. An European policeman was also appealed to, but he took no heed. A lot of evidence was taken, and it appeared that a box was stolen on the 21st February from the groom's quarters and it was afterwards found in Atina's house. As Atina was known to have gone to the Theatre, the defendants were sent to get him, but instead of him, the defendants brought the complainant and another man. They were told to go away alone, and the 1st defendant was fined \$1 by Captain Glover for this. The Magistrate told Newman, the head watchman, that the money had better be given back to the man, as the Magistrate was going to deal with the defendants. In answer to the Court, Newman said none of the watchmen in the employ of Messrs Jardine, Matheson were sworn in as Special Constables. The defendants were fined \$10 each.

ALLEGED GAMBLING.

Tung Aki, a master shroff and four others and a married woman, were charged with gambling on the top floor of No. 96 Wellington Street. The defendants were arrested on a warrant issued by the Captain Superintendent of Police at the instance of an informer named Che Aying. When the warrant was executed, however, no gambling was found to have been going on, and the woman was arrested in her own room, which was partitioned off. There were also found no implements of gaming other than dominoes and three dice, together with a number of tick stakers. The 8th defendant said he was servant to Mr May, of St. Paul's College, and he went to collect a debt of \$1. The case was remanded till Monday next.

SWATOW.

28th Feb.

Charters effected: British barque Jane Woodburn, 299 tons, to Channel for order, if to United Kingdom, £3 8s. per ton, if to Continent, 23 13s. per ton.

Arrivals during the past week.—Feb. 22, Leonor from Coast Ports, and Norna from Hongkong; 23, Yesso from Hongkong; 24, Cheung Hock Kian from Amoy; 25, Haile from Coast Ports; 26, Leonor from Hongkong.

Departures during the past week.—Feb. 22, Leonor for Hongkong; 23, Cleant for Canton, and Yesso for Coast Ports; 24, Norna for Hongkong; 25, Albatross for Hongkong; 26, Oceanus for Takao, and Haile for Hongkong; 27, Cheang H. Kian for Hongkong; 28, Leonor for Coast Ports.

Vessels in Swatow.—Sailing vessels, (British) "Hilda" and "Jazz Woodburn"; (German) "Hans," "Parades" and "Godfrey."

CORRESPONDENCE.

PROTESTANT AND ROMISH FORMS OF CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL".
Hongkong, March 3, 1877.

SIR.—Your correspondents "M." and "Onlooker" have raised a question of such great interest to those who have the spread of Christianity at heart that I trust the discussion may not be allowed to drop or be lost sight of in unnecessary warmth—whether Protestant Missionaries in China should represent themselves as Ministers of a different Religion from that taught by their Romish Brethren, or whether the true policy would not be to teach that both adore the same God, hold the same Scriptures and trust in the same redemption, differing but in the explanation and understanding of the Doctrines they hold in common.

Already we see sects holding very different beliefs on all save the most vital points, if not on some even of these, uniting together in conferences, &c., and agreeing to in a measure lay aside discussion of the questions on which they cannot but differ, to unite in common efforts against the common enemy of all, seeing that in such union is strength; and is it too much to ask that this Christian Charity should be carried further, and that all branches of the Romish Church should be brought into alliance, instead of, as heretofore, hindering the cause of Christianity by their fraternal strife? No doubt there are too many Romish doctrines a member of the Church of England cannot hold; but is there wider difference between the High Churchman and the Catholic Priest than between the Calvinist and the Churchman? The time will come no doubt when Chinese Christians must consider what shall be the Catechism of their Church; but has that time arrived? Is it not enough and more than enough to occupy the present workers to proclaim the Trinity, to spread the Scripture and carry simply the Gospel message throughout the land? Might not Missionaries for this time content to preach the Catholic Church, and leave out of consideration the distinctive features of the various societies which have grown up in it?

And is there not great danger, in the adoption by differing sects of different terms to express one and the same word, that the Chinese will come to look upon the various Missionaries, not as the Ministers of one great Religion, but rather as the emissaries of a number of petty human societies eager for the success of their special lodges but for that only—aged earthly associations zealous for the establishment of their chief's authority rather than for the spread of their Religion? Already you hear of different native churches, spoken of by the objectionable name of Huis, the Shangt Hui, Chenchen Hui, the Yau Hui, &c., &c., and heathens taught to know the difference between followers of Paul and followers of Apollos before they have heard the teaching in the name of which these differences have arisen. And the Chinese Government is alarmed, not at the spread of Christianity, which might make its way without their caring, but by the institution of numberless little bodies calling themselves churches under the protection of this or that Foreign Consulate, and the leadership of this or that Foreign Missionary.

Yours very truly,
WILL WISKEK.

China.

TIENTHOU.

(Herald.)

H. M.'s S. *Jay* arrived in port on the 17th instant from Hongkong and Wenchow, to relieve the *Hornet*, the latter vessel leaving for Hongkong on the following morning—to be paid off.

H. M.'s S. *Jay* will, we understand, be

relieved by the *Sheldrake*, a vessel of greater draught. Why our naval wireless, periscope in sending gunboats of light draught to deep water stations, and vice versa—is rather puzzling!

The Tartar General is, we believe, about to leave for Peking, for the purpose of obtaining an audience at the Imperial Court. During his absence, the new Viceroy, who is expected at the close of the current month, will officiate temporarily as Mandar commander-in-chief.

Ting Fui is said to be very anxious to complete the proposed telegraph line between Amoy and Formosa; and we understand that Mr Tong King Sing has been commissioned, in conjunction with Tuck Suey, to give effect to the Governor's scheme.

Rice is, we understand, getting very dear in this province,—owing to the increased demand in the north, and the failure of the local autumnal crops. Well informed natives are of opinion that during the ensuing three months prices will be higher still.

It is understood that the Provincial Government shortly intend sending a number of cadets to Europe, for instruction in the English and French Naval Schools. These youths are at present undergoing a preparatory course at the Manoo Arsenal, in the English and French languages, and the rudiments of navigation.

A gradual deepening of the river abreast of Maimo has been noticed since the great freshets last June. It is now, we understand, a matter of less difficulty to bring large vessels alongside the Arsenal Bond. Nature, therefore, seems to have done something for that useless establishment; while Mandarin has been satisfied with a trumpery dredging machine and a few dollars' worth of bamboo stakes!

A few weeks ago we referred to an alleged disagreement between the Chinese and Spanish Governments. Later advices from Peking state that the German Minister had offered to mediate, and that negotiations had been reopened. We now learn on excellent authority that the provincial officials are very apprehensive of a Spanish descent upon Formosa, and that Ting Fui has ordered the greater portion of the Arsenal Fleet—including the corvette *Yang Tsien*, and the new coast defence gunboats *Alpha* and *Beta*—to Takao, for the purpose of repelling the invaders. We believe that Spain has threatened the Chinese. In the event however, of any collision between these powers, there can be no doubt that the sympathies of the entire civilized world would be with China.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(Pioneer.)

London, Jan. 10th.

The last thing heard of Lord Malmsden was that he had enlisted in the artillery, had been rejected by the Colonel, tried again a cavalry regiment where also they would not have him, and that he had then subjoined into the Bankruptcy Court. Of course, in this rather happy conjunction of affairs, it was naturally to be expected that he should think of a wife, and accordingly he was married at a quiet little church in Westminster to the youngest daughter of Sir George Jenkinson, member for one of the divisions of Gloucestershire; and if the bride is at all like her elder sisters, she too must be a very pretty girl. It sounds curious, but perhaps the respective parents might have thought it was the best thing to do, and that marriage would steady him. Husband and wife are both little better than children, and that in these times is bad. Let us hope for the best.

The first number of Mr Labouchere's new journal, *Truth*, has appeared, and the world has not been set fire, nor has any one been much excited thereby. When a paper sets out with being libellous and attacking private character, it ought at least to be clever and amusing, but this cannot be said of *Truth*, at least of its first number. Mr Labouchere has attacked the Empress Eugenie and her mother, going back to old stories, and retailing new ones with an acrimony which, while it has excited indignation, has also made people feel astonished at the writer's motive. The Empress of France has borne herself with such dignity under misfortune, and has excited so much sympathy from all classes since her residence in this country, that one cannot but wonder at the heat and disposition of a man who can wish to give her pain by reflecting on her birth and her mother's character. To be sure the world pretty well knows Mr Labouchere, and that if he could vent his spite or ill-conditioned temper on anybody with safety, he would do so. True, he was well thrashed once at Hamburgh by a man he had insulted, and he has been cautious since then whom he tackles. But a woman is fair game, and as of course no member of the Imperial family or suite can lower his dignity by noticing it, and no Englishman, however much he may burn to do it, will be quite likely enough to apply his boot to any part of Mr Labouchere's person on account of his attack on the Empress, why, he may be said to have got away scot-free. The excellent man feels himself no doubt pretty secure. In the same number, there is a gross attack on Sir Alexander Cockburn, who can be allowed to defend himself; if he cares to do so, while the personal squabbles of such scoundrels as Mr Labouchere and Sergeant Ballantine, and indeed make people laugh sarcastically and think of the pot and the kettle. The other articles in *Truth* are not brilliant, and they are moreover too long—a great fault, because if you weary your readers you are guilty of a great folly. As far as I can see, the other new venture, *Mosaic*, of which two numbers have appeared, bids fair to cut out *Truth*, or it may be that these papers will cut each other's throats while the *World* with a present circulation of 22,000 will remain. But predicting about the future of newspapers is idle, as I have in my time seen the most unpromising beginnings prove afterwards a great success.

I met Lord and Lady Malmsden yesterday in Regent Street looking very happy, as they of course ought to be, starting in at the shop windows, and perhaps making those imaginary purchases which I catch myself doing sometimes—it is a harmless amusement. The marriage was strictly private, as I thought it would turn out to be, the fond parents of both being in happy ignorance of what was taking place. The bride and bridegroom drove away from Church in a modest "garver," and on their way to their destination Lord M.—saw his father. He stopped the cab and hailed the venerable Windlesham and Nottingham, who was extremely glad to see his son (they had not met for a little while), and asked George what he had been doing lately. George said he had been getting married. The marriage was strictly private, as I thought it would turn out to be, the fond parents of both being in happy ignorance of what was taking place. 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Portfolio.

BETTER SO.

I took across the fields to-night;
Here, on the bridge above the river:
I hear the waters moan and shiver,
As they flow onward out of sight.

The air is faint with scent of flow'r,
The sky is of so pale a blue
The dull gold of the stars break through,
Like watching worlds that wait on ours.

I see the beauty of the night,
As one might see in some sweet dream.
The beauty of a vision gleam
Ere it for ever fades from sight.

Instead there rises, pale and cold,
The brightness of a day that's fled,
The sweetness of a love that's dead,
The aching of pain untold.

I shiver in the Autumn air;
My eyes are blind with bitter tears
For that fair promise of the years
That lie behind me, cold and fair.

It was so hard to let it go!
But can we in our blinding pain,
Tell gold from dross, tell loss from gain?
It may be it was better so.

HEALTH PROVERBS.

Where reason rules, appetite obeys.
He that wants health wants everything.
Sickness is felt, but health not at all.
The follies of youth are food for repentance in old age.

Eat little at dinner, and less at supper.
After dinner sit a while, after supper walk a mile.

He that riseth early may walk, but he that riseth late must trot all day.

PRINCIPLE—HABIT.

It has been said we are a bundle of habits

and as we are in the habit of doing, True, habit is very strong in us. And to do every day and always what is right, that we may make it easy to do right is of the first importance. It is equally true, that if circumstances have been adverse, and we have formed the habit of doing what is wrong or undesirable there is no reason that we should be hopeless—habits may be over come at all hazards, if they are undesirable.

We do not doubt it when the habit is vicious. But some habits not classed in this category are as deleterious, perhaps, as habits actually wicked. Some live an aimless, useless life, and think it honor to have no employment. Indeed in many places women are regarded simply as expensive playthings. To soil their delicate fingers, to have a fixed stated order for every day, would seem a mark of poverty, of necessity to hunt a living—how terrible to good habits! Girls live aimlessly till it seems impossible to live otherwise. But the time will come, if they ever have what they dream of, a home of their own and people to make happy, that they will too late bewail their inefficiency. The more wealthy they are the more tact they will need, and if they find themselves mistresses of families with habits of late rising, enail in the morning, a habit of spinning the day over little nothings, they will make a wreck of happiness and sink to an early grave. Tact, talent, efficiency, energy, decision, promptness, come from exercise. And early, constant training will only make one ready and effective.

FALSE APPEARANCES.

How common it is for men, and women too, to represent themselves as something greater or of more importance than they really are. The small tradesman carrying on business in some way—lays himself a merchant, his shop an emporium, his back-kitchen a warehouse, and his cellar a dépôt; the bricklayer or carpenter is a contractor; the hair-dresser is a professor; the wig-maker, an artist in hair; and the milkman, a purveyor; while the dressmaker presides over the mysteries of her art in a *magasin des modes*. The same spirit shows itself here and there among all classes. In answer to an advertisement for a hospital-matron a "lady-superior" offers herself; and if a mistress is wanted for an infant school, applications are made, not always grammatically expressed, for the post of "governess." A father brings his daughter to the house of a lady who has been inquiring for a housemaid. She wears an imitation for jacket, imitation gold earrings, and an imitation chignon or plait, made of cotton or hemp by some new patent process of this imitation age, with a curious bunch of gaunces, feathers, ribbons, grapes and flowers hung on behind by way of a bonnet; her hands are encased in lavender-coloured kid gloves, and she carries a light parasol in her hand, though the day is overcast, and an umbrella would be much more to the purpose. She makes an imitation bow when the mistress of the house enters the room; and her father, who is proud of her appearance and manners, introduced her with the appropriate words, "This is the young lady, ma'am, as is open to an engagement for your situation." The owner of the house, who has no intention of resigning her situation, but only wants a housemaid, declines the application.—Sunday at Home.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE FRENCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

BY RICOUOT GARNIER.

DIJON.

On the 26th of January, having received orders to slip through the Prussian corps marching to the east, and to operate on their left flank, we started late on the morning of the 21st, having been delayed waiting for some stores. All the outstanding detachments of the army corps had been recalled into Dijon, in the expectation of an onward movement in the direction of Langres. I had sent forward a section of telegraph corps that had been attached to my brigade to connect Dijon with Meusey, a village about five miles on the road we had to follow.

As we approached this latter place we heard the guns booming to our left. Almost at the same time our cavalry advance guard told back, reporting the Prussians in the village, and stating that firing was still on in it. The column was at once formed by fours, and the *pied d'école* taken up. In a few minutes we reached the first houses. Without altering our formation we dashed into the village, and found ourselves in the midst of the smoke. In a few minutes it was cleared, and we learned what had caused the firing prior to our arrival. The telegraph men were quietly putting up their wires, when some of the villagers came running to tell them the Prussians were entering. They immediately dragged the wagon they had with them into the yard of an isolated house, and harri-

caded themselves in it, counting on our speedy arrival. The Prussians summoned them to surrender, and on their refusal attacked them. I sent them back to Dijon and having occupied a village, called Asnière, a little to our rear and about 300 yards from the road, we communicated with headquarters and waited.

Scarcely had these arrangements been made when the Prussians issued from the woods in our front and attacked us, and Asnière at the same time. After a short resistance we were forced back, but while re-forming the troops under cover of the walls of the villa we were reinforced by the rest of the brigade. We then proceeded to recapture the village at the point of the bayonet. Shortly afterwards orders were received to fall back on Dijon, as the attack on it threatened to assume serious proportions. Prussian troops having made their appearance in force in the Val-de-Suzon, and on the Paques road. We effected our retreat without being molested, carrying with us some 40 prisoners.

On reaching a hill near Dijon, on which the road passed, we had a splendid view of the battle that was going on. A valley the two armies—in it the infantry were at close quarters—the hills on both sides were crowded by batteries sending shells at their hardest at each other. As soon as we got within range a few missiles were sent in our direction, and anxious to return the compliment, we left the road, and by an oblique movement to the right placed ourselves on the enemy's left flank. Step by step the tide of battle rolled on till darkness found the French troops in possession of the French positions, except Dax. The losses on both sides were very heavy. One of our battalions out of 21 officers had 11 killed and six wounded; we also lost one of our brigades, Hault-Bassat, a Russian U'rinche, who was killed early in the morning.

Our way back to the town passed through the valley that had been the scene of the hottest fighting during the day. The groans that could be heard issuing from the darkness told of men not yet succoured by the ambulances. At every few steps dead bodies would be met with, in most cases with their white faces turned to the sky. Entering Dijon, and having disposed of the brigade, so as to have it under hand in case of sudden necessity, I went to the prefecture where the general lodged. As I arrived a deputation requested that the city might be abandoned, so as to save it from bombardment. General Garibaldi refused the request, and declared his determination to hold it to the last. I arrived in time for a council of war that had been called to ascertain the state of the army, and in answer to a question put to me, it was found that we had only about 12,600 men on whom we could count. Our strength was numerously of 52,000 men, divided into two divisions of infantry, four light infantry brigades, two regiments of cavalry and fourteen or sixteen batteries of artillery. Unfortunately, the greater portion of our troops were mobilized National Guards, and quite untrustworthy. So 12,600 men, besides the artillery and cavalry, were all the troops we had to hold the city with, against an average of 25,000 Prussians, partly replaced during each of the three days fighting by fresh troops.

The night was passed in continual exchange of shots between the two fronts early in the morning, in the thick fog, the enemy tried to seize Talant, but having failed, the road, nearly lost one of their batteries. The day was passed in resisting fierce attacks on the whole front, and the evening found both sides pretty much in the positions of the morning. We (the 4th) occupied a position to the right of Fontaine, two companies only were engaged, and our guns amused themselves every now and then by sending shells into such of the Prussian corps as came within range. In the evening the enemy showed no intention of withdrawing, and we began to look forward with some anxiety to the coming day.

The night passed off comparatively quiet, but, early in the morning of the 23d, a most determined attack was made both on Falant and Fontaine. Then, by a sudden flank movement, the whole of the enemy's force was massed on the Langre road, and the attack recommenced from that quarter.

About a mile from the town the ground, till now perfectly level and bare, rises slightly. On this slope the Chateau de Pauilly is built; the house is surrounded by a fine park. All this had been occupied by two brigades (8,000 men) of mobilized National Guards; but as these, as soon as the Prussian skirmishers made their appearance, threw down their arms, knapsacks, etc., and decamped, the safety of the city was placed in great danger for some time. We happened to be acting as reserve to this corps, so that we received orders to advance at once. Halfway to the chateau, standing isolated in the fields, though the road passed by the side of it, there is a bond black manufactory, composed of several buildings, enclosed by a wall. We succeeded in reaching and occupying this before the enemy. For some time we sustained the shock of the enemy's attack, but at last our wings were thrown back, and I found myself shut in with about 700 men.

To barricade the gates and loophole the walls was the work of a few minutes, and as we had the order to hold the place at any cost—it was necessary leading to the entry of the enemy into Dijon—we felt there was little chance of coming out alive. The enemy's batteries began to play their hardest, and soon the place was a mass of ruins; the outer walls had given away in several places, and these openings soon became the scenes of hand to hand combat, that soon covered the fallen bricks with human bodies. Sometimes inside, sometimes outside, often on all sides at once, this went on from 1 o'clock till nearly 5. During this time a column marching four abreast appeared in the smoke advancing from Dijon, uncertain whether it might not be some of our own troops, firing was suspended on that side, till suddenly the colors being displayed, we saw the Prussian eagle. The colors fell two or three yards from the wall, and though again our first attempt we were driven in again, we managed at last to gain possession of the only flag taken by the French army during the war. The carnage on the spot may be indicated by the fact that from that side 87 cartloads of dead bodies were removed next day.

When night came the shell had been driven back—we were liberated, and the Chateau de Pauilly was retaken. The view of the battle while at its fiercest was a sight to remember. Along a front of several kilometers the rapid flashes of the rifles looked like so many fireflies, while broader flashes indicated the position of the artillery.

This was the last great action for us in campaign, and when, a few days afterwards,

we had to evacuate Dijon, in accordance with the armistice between the Prussian and French Government, it was almost with feelings of pride that our army corps moved out of it—the only French army intact and unbattered. This feeling, however, was sadly tempered by the remembrance of the many fine fellows and personal friends we left, buried in the fields around Dijon.

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

MARSHAL DE MACMAHON AT THE ELYSEE.

(World.)

A grand gendarme! He is no rascal. He is guided by habit, by instinct. His far-reaching experience has given him a sagacity in dealing with men that is based on no principle. Cast into the midst of astute politicians who have been plotting against one another all their lives, of dexterous talkers of the Thiers and Odilon Barrot school, he has quietly held his own.

The lawyer turned politician—a human animal of the most formidable and ferocious instincts, with the eye of the lynx and the tooth of the wasp—sides about the soldier, seeking his vulnerable point in vain. Torrents of fervid oratory make no mark upon him. Voluminous reports, intended to bear down his decision and to force him into a new path, move him not. The De Broglie, Buffets, Dufaures, Pierres, D'Autiffet-Pasquier, Says, and Simons have played a series of party antics about him, invented troubles and difficulties, made and unmade combinations, and shown him his country on the edge of a precipice, and he has confounded them one and all.

The new President of the Council will not crown him. He is always ready to act boldly, but never to give a reason for his move. A staunch Conservative, encompassed by Legitimist traditions, and with deeply-rooted antipathies covering every shade of Republicanism, he continues to do, on the whole, a very satisfactory President of a Republic. The gentlemen of the *Droit de l'Homme* call him "old papa," and by many names much more offensive; and the political advocates of all shades are prodigal of clever things at the old silent soldier's expense, because his store of sonorous phrases and rounded periods is small; but he continues his progresses, and says here and there his few straightforward words, just leaving it to be thoroughly understood everywhere that he knows the *consigne* France has given him, and intends to be faithful to it.

"J'y suis et j'y reste," is the remarkable specimen of Marshal de MacMahon's eloquence which will be remembered when all the fine speeches it has been fate to hear under his presidency shall have vanished into thin air, and the names of the speakers shall have been forgotten. It is the speech of a gendarme. It is not for me to discuss or think. I was placed here, and here I shall remain. For seven years I am on guard, and let no farce venture to play tricks about my sentry-box! These are the terms on which the hero of Magenta occupied the Elysee; and smokes his pipe and takes a quiet nap with the Maréchal in the evening, while the five hundred kings of France storm and call one another bad names at Versailles, or daily with the destinies of their country in Left and Centre groups, gathered in hole-and-corner assembly rooms. Poor M. Thiers gave himself infinite trouble, talking, writing, and receiving from daybreak till bedtime, when he was President of the Republic. His panting secretary, toiled after him in vain. The Marshal, on the contrary, is quite content with the business which comes to him in the course of the day. He never goes out to seek it. When the Marshal goes abroad it is for a gallop, a military inspection, or a day's shooting.

The sporting propensities of the Marshal exasperate the ex-President, who observes, with a smile, that when he governed France he found no time for the sports of the field. The difference between the man is fundamental. The Marshal is a man of military tastes and instincts, and he is a born country gentleman. When he is not reviewing troops, inspecting forts, watching artillery practice at Vincennes, examining some new engine of war, or discussing an improved cartridge, he likes to take a day's shooting over his own property, that of his son, and in the rough yeoman dress that he wears an imitation for jacket, imitation gold earrings, and an imitation chignon or plait, made of cotton or hemp by some new patent process of this imitation age, with a curious bunch of gaunces, feathers, ribbons, grapes and flowers hung on behind by way of a bonnet; her hands are encased in lavender-coloured kid gloves, and she carries a light parasol in her hand, though the day is overcast, and an umbrella would be much more to the purpose. She makes an imitation bow when the mistress of the house enters the room; and her father, who is proud of her appearance and manners, introduced her with the appropriate words, "This is the young lady, ma'am, as is open to an engagement for your situation." The owner of the house, who has no intention of resigning her situation, but only wants a housemaid, declines the application.—Sunday at Home.

The room round about the chapel are the private apartments of the Duchesses of Magenta and her family. They are those which the Empress would have occupied had the Emperor died in the Tuilleries. The walls of the boudoir are panelled with engraved glass of elaborate design. This is the speech of a gendarme. It is not for me to discuss or think. I was placed here, and here I shall remain. For seven years I am on guard, and let no farce venture to play tricks about my sentry-box! These are the terms on which the hero of Magenta occupied the Elysee; and smokes his pipe and takes a quiet nap with the Maréchal in the evening, while the five hundred kings of France storm and call one another bad names at Versailles, or daily with the destinies of their country in Left and Centre groups, gathered in hole-and-corner assembly rooms. Poor M. Thiers gave himself infinite trouble, talking, writing, and receiving from daybreak till bedtime, when he was President of the Republic. His panting secretary, toiled after him in vain. The Marshal, on the contrary, is quite content with the business which comes to him in the course of the day. He never goes out to seek it. When the Marshal goes abroad it is for a gallop, a military inspection, or a day's shooting.

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POSTAL RATES.

(Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.)

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Sept. 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce; for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspaper or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U. S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P. cannot be paid; O. S. cannot be sent; L. at Letter Rate. N. R. No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspaper.	Books & Patterns.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,	2	2	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,	8	2	2	2
Between the above, by Contract Mail,	8	2	2	4
RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS.				
To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places (to which the vessel is going) the Rates, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India, are.....	8	*	2	4
*See Tables below.				

INDIA.—By Indian Mail prepayment is optional. Short paid letters are treated as wholly unpaid. By Private Ship correspondence cannot be prepaid. By British and French Packet prepayment is compulsory. Letters cannot be prepaid through to India by every French Packet, but only by each alternate one. By the others they are *Paid to Galle only*, and should be so marked, going on from Galle as unpaid.

Straits. U. S. Packet, Australia, &c., E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension.

LETTERS.—United States (U. S.), Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, &c.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, Tunis, Tangier, (Fr.) 30.

Egypt, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 24.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar, (N. R.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Mauritius, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Egypt, (Br.), Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Egypt (Fr.), double postage.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except W. Africa, 8. To French Offices, cannot be paid.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar, &c., 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspaper.	Books & Patterns.
via	Letters.	Registration.	Newspaper.	Books & Patterns.
Brindisi (Br.)	28	4	4	8
Marselles (Fr.)	24	4	2	4
Southwicks (Br.)	12	2	4	8
By Priv. Steamer	12	2	4	8
" via Brindisi	22	4	4	12

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

Continent, &c., of Europe.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspaper.	Books & Patterns.
Austria, Germany, Hungary, (Br.) via Brindisi,	18	12	4	10
" " Trieste,	22	12	4	10
" " Mariles,	36	D. P.	O. P.	O. P.
Belgium, Denmark, Faroe Is., Holland, Iceland, Roumania, Servia, Switzerland, (Br.) via B.-indisi,	18	12	4	10
" " Trieste,	24	12	6	14
" " Mariles,	36	D. P.	O. P.	O. P.
France and Algeria, Italy, (Br.)	24	D. P.	C. P.	C. P.
Italy, (Fr.)	14	12	2	6
" " Spain,	36	D. P.	C. P.	C. P.
Via Gibraltar, (Br.) via Brindisi,	24	None	4	1.
" " Marselles,	36	D. P.	C. P.	C. P.
" " Southampton,	None	8	14	
Portugal & Azores, Via Gibraltar, (Br.) via Brindisi,	24	None	4	1.
" " Marselles,	36	D. P.	C. P.	C. P.
" " Southampton,	28	16	6	12
Gibraltar, (Br.)	24	6	4	8
" " Spain,	36	None	C. P.	C. P.
Turkey, British Office,	24	8	2	4
Austrian Office,	22	12	4	16
French Office,	24	D. P.	2	C. P.
Greece,	24	None	C. P.	C. P.
Mall., (Br.)	8	4	6	8

But a book-packet may not contain any

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North Central, South America, and Hawaii, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermudas, &c.

Via Sow. Brindisi or Marselles, Hampton.

Letters, 38

Registration, 16

Newspapers, 6

Books and Patterns, 18

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia, &c.

Letters, 32

Registration, 18

Newspapers, 6

Books and Patterns, 18

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Curacao, Guadaloupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela, &c.

Letters, 50

Registration, 16

Newspapers, 6

Books and Patterns, 18

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru, &c.

Letters, 62

Registration, 16

Newspapers, None

Books and Patterns, 18

Honduras, and Eri.

Letters, 16

Registration, 16

Newspapers, None

Books and Patterns, 18

Brazil, &c.

Letters, 48

Registration, 16

Newspapers, 6

Books and Patterns, 18

Honolulu, and Hawaii, &c.

Letters, 84

Registration, None

Newspapers, 8

Books and Patterns, 18

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted, either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book-packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 8 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books, or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters, photographs (when not on glass) or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertaining thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

A similar supplementary mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 15 cents.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the

convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, and West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U. S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics.

To the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepare them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

The following are the charges on Correspondence thus sent:—

Letters, per half ounce, Hongkong U. S. Stamps, cont'd. 1 cent.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia, &c.

Letters, 1 cent.

Letters

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.
6. From Pedder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Section.

From Green Island to the Gas Works.

From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.

From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.

From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.

From Pedder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

From Naval Yard to the Pier.

From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Age.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Butuan	...	Mariano	Span. str.	267	Feb. 23	H. Kier & Co.	Manila	McD's Slip
China	...	Hennings	Ger. str.	648	Feb. 11	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	K'long Dock
François L.	3 c	Leschêur	Fch. str.	2000	Feb. 26	Turner & Co.	Saigon	
Gunga	4 c	Garneau	Fch. str.	797	Feb. 25	Soy Sing	Saigon	
Hailong	5 b	Abbott	Brit. str.	277	Feb. 27	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports, &c.	To-day at daylight
Malacca	5 c	Edmond	Brit. str.	1044	Feb. 27	P. & O. N. Co.	Yokohama	
Mocca	4 b	Johnson	Brit. str.	637	Mar. 2	Hop Kee & Co.	Cooktown	
Oceanic	3 h	Parcell	Brit. str.	2349	Feb. 19	G. B. Emory	Yokohama & San F'olco	To-day 6th inst.
Esjanattianumar	3 h	Hopkins	Brit. str.	934	Feb. 26	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	
Saada	4 b	.....	Brit. str.	37	Dec. 17	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Sunbeam	6 h	Brassey, M. P.	Royal yacht	565	Feb. 26	.....	
Tientain	5 b	Dovill	Brit. str.	652	Feb. 26	Butterfield & Swire	Saigon	
Yutting	2 b	.....	Brit. str.	324	June 21	K'wok Acheong	Amoy	Repairing at daylight
Zamboanga	3 c	Lopez	Span. str.	651	Feb. 26	Remedios & Co.		
Sailing Vessels								
Adela	8 c	Beattie	Brit. bge.	358	Feb. 14	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Newchwang	Cleared
Alden Bass	4 c	Noyes	Amer. bge.	842	Jan. 29	Rozario & Co.	Portland	
Anglo Saxon	4 c	Harrington	Brit. sh.	694	Mar. 1	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Saigon	
Annie S. Hall	3 c	Nelson	Amer. Sm. sc.	455	Feb. 26	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Tientain	
Belle of Oregon	3 c	Merriman	Amer. bge.	1163	Feb. 26	Rozario & Co.	San Francisco	To-day
Bethia	3 c	Ringle	Brit. bge.	442	Jan. 26	Wielers & Co.	Haiphong	
Bonito	4 c	Wesenberg	Brit. bge.	524	Jan. 26	Siemens & Co.	London	
Bua Oso	2 h	Lange	Span. bge.	338	Jan. 21	Siemens & Co.	Newchwang	
Canton	3 c	Orante	Brit. bge.	373	Feb. 21	Siemens & Co.	London	
Carpo	5 c	Murphy	Brit. bge.	1033	Feb. 21	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Cheng Soon	2 b	Cheng Sang	Span. sch.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Chingtsoo	4 c	Baile	Brit. Sm. sc.	304	Mar. 20	Borneo Company, Limited		
Cocan	5 c	Vincent	Amer. sch.	280	.....	Insurance Company		
E. von Beaulieu	4 c	Sohnsider	Brit. bge.	388	Mar. 20	Borneo Company, Limited		
Edward James	4 c	O'Brien	Amer. bge.	529	Jan. 26	Rozario & Co.	Portland	
Formosa	4 c	Quagie	Brit. Sm. sc.	381	Feb. 26	Siemens & Co.	Saigon	
Formosa	8 h	Schweer	Brit. bge.	282	Feb. 26	Melchers & Co.	Tiantan	
Forward	8 c	Vandervord	Brit. bge.	760	Feb. 26	Rozario & Co.	Portland	
Garibaldi	4 c	Forbes	Brit. bge.	670	Feb. 26	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Bangkok	
Glamorganshire	6 c	McEachern	Brit. bge.	456	Feb. 26	H. Kier & Co.	Takow	
Jacobine	8 c	Blohmann	Brit. bge.	417	Feb. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Korsor	3 c	Grove	Span. bge.	317	Feb. 26	Insurance Cos.	New York	
Loitziger	7 h	Vincent	Amer. sch.	45	Aug. 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
McNear	6 c	Taylor	Amer. sh.	1850	Jan. 20	Siemens & Co.	New York	
Mystic Belle	8 c	Olumer	Amer. sh.	755	Feb. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Noehemiah Gibson	8 c	Bradford	Amer. bge.	741	Jan. 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Cobu	
Orward	8 h	Morton	Brit. sch.	210	Feb. 27	Wielers & Co.	Cos'tan Dock	
Orange Grove	8 c	Longmuir	Brit. bge.	385	Feb. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Rio Loga	1 c	Matthews	Brit. bg.	241	Feb. 26	Olyphant & Co.	Melbourne	
Rosa Büttcher	8 c	Schultz	Brit. bge.	392	Feb. 26	Wm. Pustat & Co.	Touron	
Rosina	8 c	Dansen	Amer. Sm. sc.	405	Feb. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Sarah Nicholson	8 c	Salkirk	Brit. sh.	930	Feb. 26	Melchers & Co.	Manilla	
Siamese Crown	2 b	Saxtoph	Span. bge.	450	Feb. 26	Tack Kee & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
Spirit of the Age	4 c	Johnson	Brit. bge.	847	Feb. 21	Rozario & Co.	Wanchai Pier	
Star of China	7 h	Blaker	Brit. sch.	794	Jan. 21	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Tullichgorum	3 c	Manson	Brit. sch.	178	Mar. 21	Wielers & Co.		
Sumatra	3 c	Clough	Amer. sh.	1071	Oct. 24	Russell & Co.		
Tyburna	4 h	Golder	Brit. sh.	948	Jan. 21	Meyer & Co.		
Union	3 c	Merlethawaris	Span. sch.	182	Feb. 26	Rozario & Co.		
Wandering Minstrel	8 c	Sivewright	Brit. bge.	861	Feb. 26	Siemens & Co.		
Western Belle	8 c	Fish	Amer. bge.	1185	Feb. 26	Order		
William Turner	8 c	Vandervord	Brit. bge.	431	Feb. 26	Rozario & Co.	Saigon	
WHAMPoa								
Albatross		Koppelmann	Ger. bge.	377	Mar. 20	Wm. Pustat & Co.	Hamburg	
Hongkong		Tom	Ger. Sm. sc.	220	Feb. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Tientain	
Irasu		Pearce	Brit. bge.	327	Feb. 26	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Newchwang	
Lydia		Leidman	Brit. bge.	388	Feb. 26	Butterfield & Swire	Newchwang	
Fresto		Jan	Fch. bge.	480	Feb. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Chefoo	
St. Anna		Witney	Amer. bge.	493	Feb. 26	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientain	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor-age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ashuelot	6 h	American	corvette	1100	6	700	Feb. 19	E. O. Matthews
Audacious	6 h	British	iron-clad (flag-ship)	6750	14	800	Feb. 21	Colomb
Fly	6 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Feb. 26	John Bruce
Growler	6 c	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Feb. 8	Walter Stewart
Hornet	7 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Feb. 20	H. N. Hippisley
Marquez de la Victoria	K.D.	Spanish	transport	1200	...	...	Feb. 23	Borrafo
Moanee	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...
Midge	6 b	British	gunboat	465	4	120	Dec. 19	H. Salmon
Patino	K.D.	Spanish	transport	1200	...	...	Feb. 28	Rapello
Swinger	7 h	British	gun vessel	408	...	...	Jan. 24	Lient.-com. E. A. Bolitho
Sylvia	7 h	British	surveying vessel	595	...	...	Jan. 15	Bonham W. Bax
Tejo	Sands	Portug.	gun vessel	444	2	100	Jan. 8	F. Amaral
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Comandore's flag-ship	3087	2	200	Feb. 26	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	650	2	200	Feb. 23	H. C. D. Ryde

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'pos Dock Co.	An				